# Fabrication and Qualification of Small Scale Irradiation Experiments in Support of the Accident Tolerant Fuels Program

Connor Woolum, Kip Archibald, Glenn Moore, Steven Galbraith

February 2016



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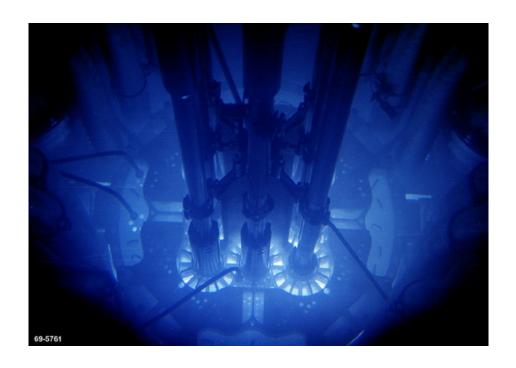
FCRD National Technical Director
FCRD Deputy National Technical Director
FCRD Irradiation Testing Technical Lead
ATF Fuel Performance Principal Investigator
ATF Fuel Performance and PIE Principal Investigator
ATF Experiment Manager
Design Engineer
Quality Inspector
Physics Analyst
Physics Analyst
Thermal Analyst
ATR Representative
ATR Experiment Engineer
Graphic Artist
FCRD Quality Engineer

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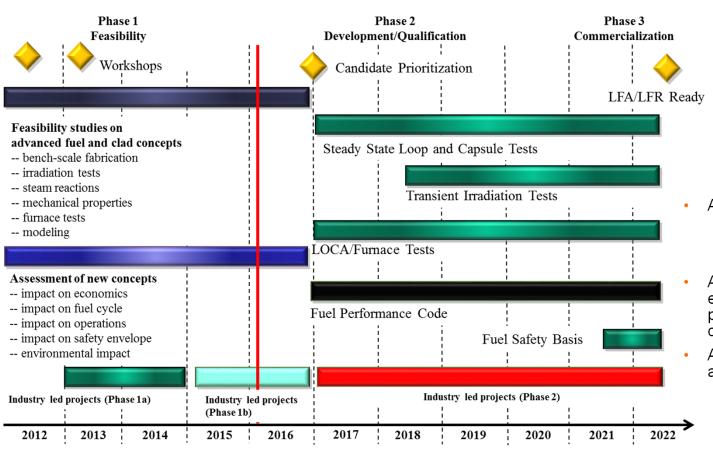
#### ATF Overview

- ATF Overview
- Fabrication
  - Components
  - Experiment Assembly
- Qualification/Validation
- Challenges
- Current and Future Activities





#### **ATF Introduction**

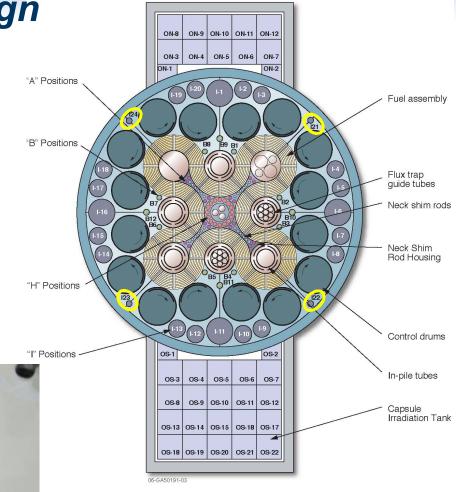


- Accident Tolerant Fuels Goals
  - Develop LWR fuels to improve the following during normal and accident conditions:
    - Performance
    - Reliability
    - Safety
  - Innovative materials being tested must perform better than UO<sub>2</sub>-Zr system
- ATR research will support
  - Commercial reactor demonstration of LFA or LFR by 2022
- ATR drop-in capsule experiments being tested as part of Phase 1 "proof of concept"
- ATR loop test to be conducted as part of Phase 2
  - Currently in planning stages



# ATF-1 Experimental Design

- Small I positions in the ATR
  - Experiment basket has 3 channels
  - Each channel contains vertical stack of rodlets in capsules (up to 7 x 6-in. capsules)
  - Experiment safety limits
    - LHGR ≤ 650 W/cm
    - Capsule pressure ≤ 800 psi





Pressure Containment

Advanced

Capsule

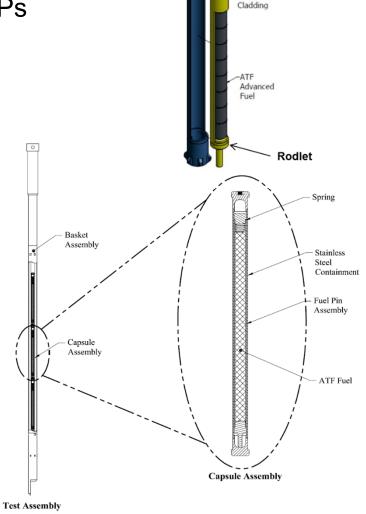
# ATF-1 Drop-In Capsule Design

Experimental fuels and cladding concepts

Teams from industry, national labs, IRPs

Fuel Type	Cladding Type
$U_3Si_2$	Zirlo
UO <sub>2</sub>	Zircaloy-4
UO <sub>2</sub> + SiC whiskers	Zircaloy-4
UO <sub>2</sub> + diamond particles	Zircaloy-4
UO <sub>2</sub>	APMT
UO <sub>2</sub>	Alloy 33
UO <sub>2</sub>	FeCrAl

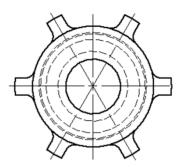


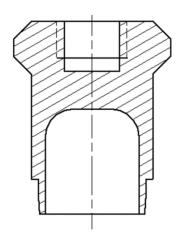


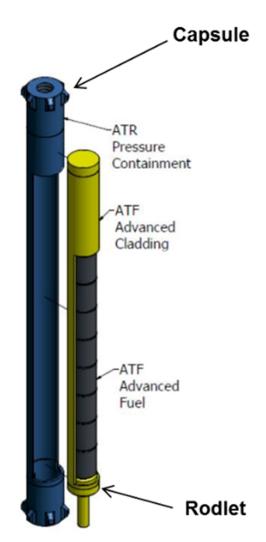


#### Rodlet and Capsule Component Fabrication

- Wire EDM
- Gun Drill
- Hone
- CNC Lathe
- Laser Etch
- Inspections









## Component Fabrication



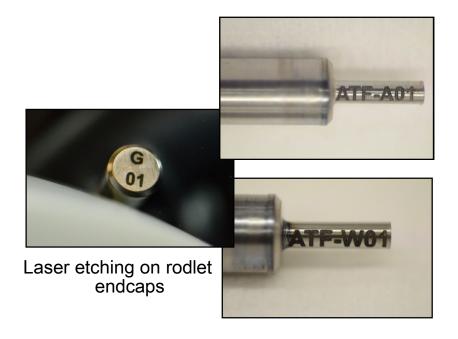
Honing machine used to hone inner diameter of tubing. Can hold tolerances of ~0.0003" or less



Laser engraving system to mark rodlet and capsule components

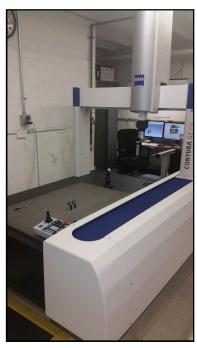


Haas SL30 CNC lathe used to machine rodlet/capsule components





#### Inspections



New Zeiss CMMhigher accuracy of measurement.

Capability to scan over surfaces (as opposed to measuring individual points)

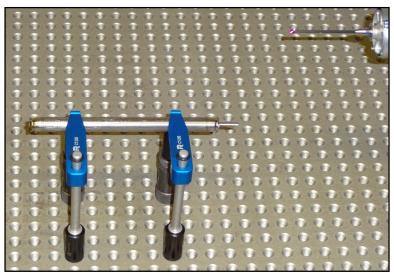


Wall thickness determined via ID and OD measurement points



Left: Fully inspected capsule endcaps with quality status indicator ("green tag")

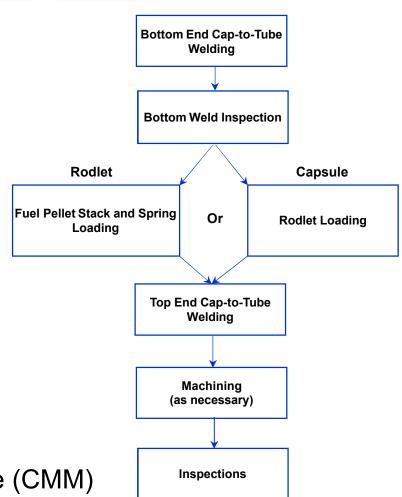
**Below**: Fueled rodlet assembly on CMM





# Assembly/Inspection

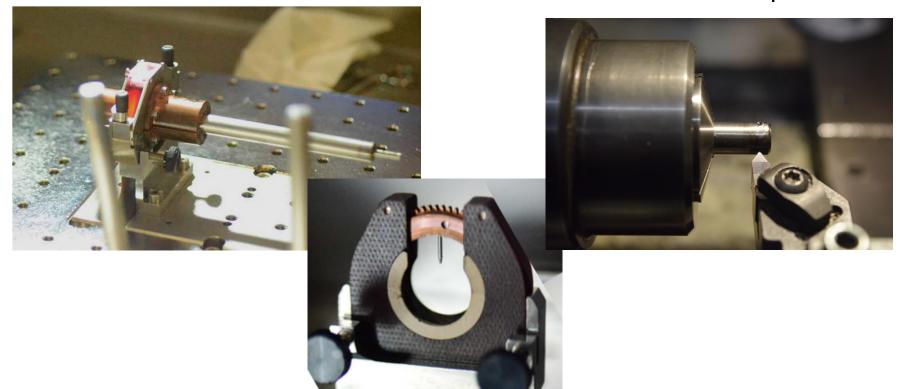
- Experiment Assembly
  - Loading
  - Welding
  - Machining
- Inspections
  - Helium Leak Check
  - Dye Penetrant testing
  - Radiography
    - Computed Radiography
    - Digital Radiography
  - Dimensional Inspection
    - Coordinate Measuring Machine (CMM)





# Assembly

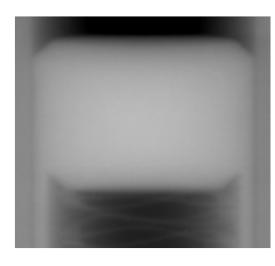
- Arc Machines Inc. (AMI) orbital tube welding system
  - Final assembly of rodlet and capsule assemblies
- Mbraun glovebox for inert atmosphere
- Assembled rodlets machined on Haas TL-1 lathe to fit into capsules





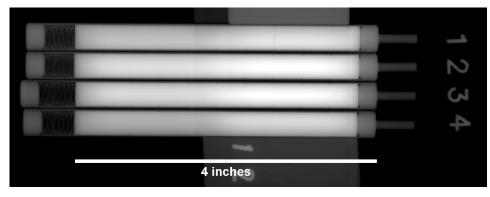
#### Qualification

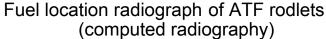
- Radiography
  - Computed radiography (CR)
    - Welds
    - Fuel/rodlet location
  - Micro-focus digital radiography (DR)
    - ~5x the resolution of CR system
  - Evaluating CT system



Left: Digital radiography of rodlet endcap

Below: Setup of digital radiography system



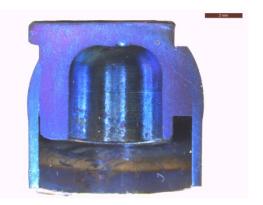




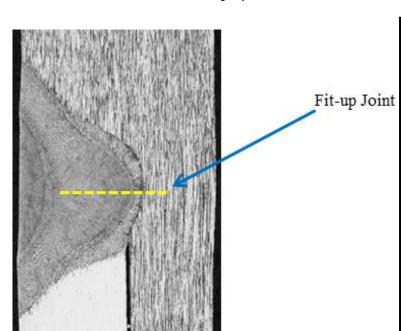


#### Qualification

- Metallography
  - Etching
  - Heat tinting
- Hydrostatic rupture tester installed for burst testing
  - Validation of design and assembly parameters



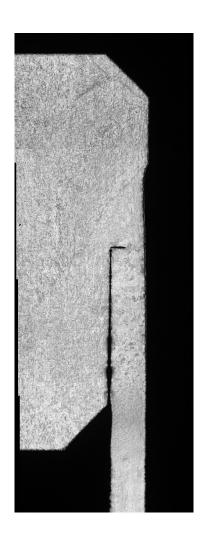








#### Initial Issues





- Welding difficulties due to design and poor component fit-up necessitated process improvements:
  - Tighter component tolerances
  - Taper on rodlet endcap
  - Adjusted cleaning requirements of components
  - Alignment tools for tungsten positioning
  - Additional copper chill blocks
- Successfully qualified 19 capsule assemblies for ATR insertion in initial ATF-1 campaigns



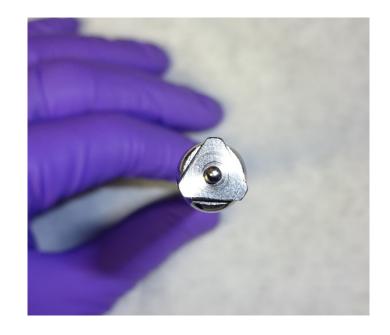
#### Design Change

- Rodlet endcap design modified from solid plug to hollow design
- Addition of weep hole to mitigate gas expansion
  - Required establishment of micro-TIG torch in glovebox for closure
- Different centering mechanism











#### **Current**

- New issue with latest capsule welds
  - May be attributed to sulfur content in new heat of SS316L capsule material
  - Resolution is in-process and ongoing
- First experiments from ATF-1 campaign to be shipped for PIE later this month
- Additional fabrication campaigns within ATF-1
  - AREVA
  - Oak Ridge National Laboratory
  - Los Alamos National Laboratory
- Evaluating additional assembly techniques
  - Laser welding
  - Pressure resistance welding



#### **Future**

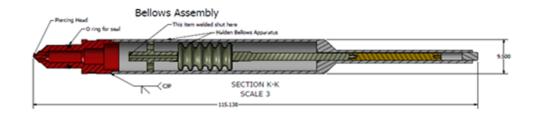
- ATF-2 is currently in the design and development stages
  - Prototypical PWR conditions
  - Loop test with instrumented fuel pins
    - Live instrumentation in some of the pins for real time data collection
      - LVDT's
      - Temperature sensors
      - Neutron detector
    - Additional instrumentation for data collection between reactor cycles
  - Many supporting efforts
    - ATRC runs
    - Autoclave test
    - Sensor qualification test



#### ATF-2 Design

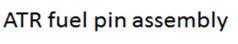
- Modular test train assembly containing 5 tiers
  - Each tier contains 6, 6" or 12" fuel pins
  - Instrumented pins in top tier
  - Remaining pins may contain LVDT's for measurements between cycles
    - Also designed to allow for additional instrumentation after ATR irradiation, prior to transient testing





Bellows Assembly used to pierce irradiated fuel pins at TREAT

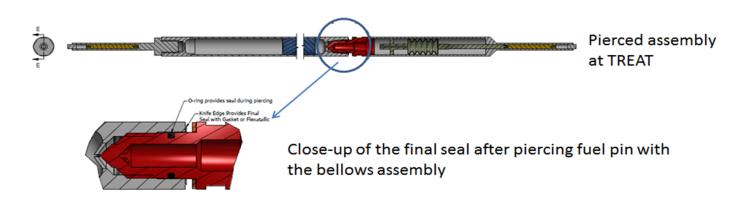


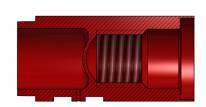




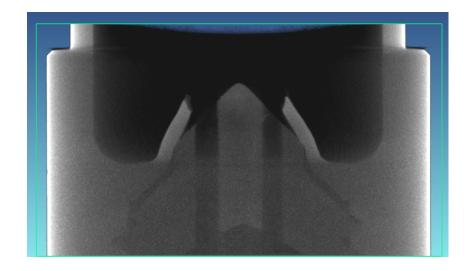


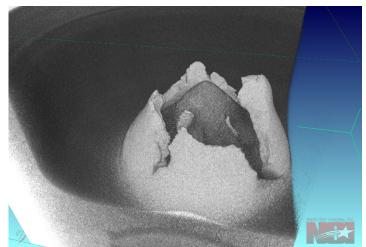
# ATF-2 Design













#### Summary

- Multiple successful fabrication campaigns
  - First set of ATF-1 experiments scheduled for PIE this year
- New rodlet endcap design for improved fabrication success
- Established new capabilities to support fabrication
  - Rupture testing
  - Micro-TIG torch
- ATF-2 in the design and development stages
  - Scheduled for ATR insertion in mid-2017



The National Nuclear Laboratory